

The Fashion Magazine Section

OUR FASHION GUIDE

DAINTY LACE WORK NOW CLAIMS FEMININE INTEREST.

LACE WORK

Below Are Given Directions for Making All the Illustrated Patterns.

The Irish lace collars and jabots, which are at present creating such havoc with Millad's pocketbook, can really be made for very little by the ingenious women. After one has mastered the fundamental principles of crocheting all the extra touches come naturally. Crocheting is also done with excellent results with wool as well as cotton or linen thread. All the beautiful shawls, sweaters, caps and so on can be crocheted as well as knitted, and are much prettier, silk thread in various shades, when properly blended, can be converted into really beautiful pieces of work. Pansy designs worked up in the proper colorings are quite as pretty as one would desire.

No. 1—Lace for Dolly—D. M. C. crochet thread No. 50. First row, one treble, two chain, miss two, one treble, two chain, miss two; repeat to the end of the row. Second row, one double crochet into each stitch of last row. Third row, five chain, one long treble into same stitch of last row, miss two, one long treble into same stitch, miss two, one long treble into next, five chain, one long treble into same stitch; repeat to end of row. Fourth row, one long treble into group, five chain, one double crochet into same; repeat to end of row. Fifth row, one long treble into group, five chain, one long treble into same group, one picot, eight chain, slip into first chain, one long treble into next group; repeat to end of row.

No. 2—D. M. C. crochet thread No. 50. Make chain of twelve stitches. First row, four D. C. in the fifth chain, stitch from the hook, skip two chain stitches, four D. C. in the last three chain stitches, chain two, one D. C. in same stitch of last D. C. just made chain, two turn. Second row, four D. C. in the space of two chain stitches of previous row, chain two, three D. C. in the next space, chain two, four D. C. in the middle of top of D. C. in the previous row, one D. C. in the last space, chain three, turn. Third row, work shell of four D. C. in shell of last row, chain two, three D. C. in the space, three D. C. in the next space, chain two, one D. C. in the same space, chain two, turn. In every other row there will be a space more. Continue until there are five spaces. Chain two, turn shell of five D. C. in every space, fasten with a slip stitch in the middle of the three D. C. chain, two shell in shell on shell chain, three turn, shell in shell chain two, eight D. C. in the space, chain two, one D. C. in the same stitch of last D. C. just made, chain two, turn and repeat from second row.

No. 3—Neck bow crocheted from D. M. C. crochet thread No. 40. Make chain of six stitches, join first row, fill in with twenty S. C. Second row, make chain of two stitches and fasten with S. C. in every two stitches. Third row, fill in each hole with eight D. C. to form scallop, which will make six scallops. Chain of six stitches, catch at the back of each scallop, turn and fill with eight D. C. chain of six again, catch at the back of each scallop, fill in with eight D. C., which will form the rose. Next row, make chain of two picot, chain two, picot chain, picot chain two and fasten in each S. C. and center of each scallop. Repeat this for four rows, finish edge with row of D. C. and row of shell stitch.

No. 4—Insertion and edging, made with D. M. C. crochet thread No. 60. Make chain of twelve. First row, three D. C. in first three chain stitches, chain three and three D. C. in three chain stitches, chain three and make one D. C. in next three chain stitches until there are two groups. Second row, three D. C. over first three, chain six, one D. C. chain six, three D. C. over first three. Third row is the same as first. Continue until the desired length is reached. The edge, make chain of ten stitches. First row, make two D. C. chain one, two D. C. chain three, repeat two D. C. chain one, two D. C. chain three, two D. C. chain twelve D. C. Third row, two D. C. chain twelve D. C. Fourth row, chain eight, make group of two D. C. with one chain between. Fifth row, make group of two D. C. with one chain between, chain three and catch the threads below with S. C. chain three, make of two S. C. fill in the chain of

eight with twelve D. C., turn and chain two, fasten with S. C., miss two and repeat.

No. 5—Made of novelty braid and D. M. C. crochet thread No. 50. First row, make treble crochet, fasten in first loop of braid, miss one loop, repeat treble crochet to end of braid pattern. Second row, three D. C. with picot between each, fasten between each treble crochet.

No. 6—Is a design that is so well known that no description is necessary.

No. 7—Pretty design in pansy pattern. Luster thread in purple or yellow. Make chain of six, turn and fasten. First make three treble crochets, chain two, three treble crochets, making in all five groups. Second row, make three shells of eight D. C., then two of eight treble crochets, then make chain of two and fasten with S. C. in every stitch.

No. 8 is a group of medallions in simple crochet.

No. 9—Pretty design for linen dolly. Make from D. M. C. crochet thread No. 50. Requires eight for twelve-inch dolly. Make chain of twenty, turn and fasten first row, fill in with twenty-six D. C. Second row, treble crochet, fasten in every stitch below. Third row, chain of six caught with S. C. in each stitch below. Fourth, fifth and sixth rows are the same as the third. Seventh, eighth and ninth and tenth rows made with lower's knot stitches. Draw the thread out with the needle and fasten in the center, then catch in the center of chain of six.

New Hat.

A new hat is made of durable corded silk, which is less perishable than satin. It can be found in any color, with velvet toned facing and a choux arranged with algrette trimming. It lends itself to more purposes than a dress hat, because its quiet simplicity makes it suitable for the street wardrobe.

Evening Wraps.

The range and variety of evening wraps has never been so great as this year and every wrap of every nation, each distinctive mantle of every sect and caste, has supplied suggestions for present modes.

CLOTHESPIN BAG

Some receptacle for clothespins is needed in the laundry, and an apron is much more convenient than a bag. Use duck for the apron, if durability and neatness are to be considered. A good, firm flour sack will answer the purpose very well, but will not be quite as nice. Cut a piece twenty inches wide by thirty inches long for the apron. Gather one end of the piece and make a two-inch hem on the other end. Turn up eleven inches of the hemmed end for pockets, and bend the side edges of the apron and pockets with a strip of the cloth. Run a seam up through the middle of the end of the apron. This makes two good sized pockets for the clothespins. Put a band on the top of the apron with a button and button-hole to fasten it. The white apron will become soiled, but it can be washed very easily by just putting it into the boiler of soapwater to scald after the white clothes are taken out, and then rinsing. A colored bag can be used if preferred, but it is liable to become quite soiled before the need of washing is realized, while the white one will be washed frequently and so kept in perfect order for the clean clothespins. When not in use for carrying the pins to the line the apron strings are buttoned together and it is hung on a nail in the laundry, holding the pins like any other bag.

Net Blouses.

The French have made fashionable a method of trimming net blouses which consists of a design in heavy cords. These are of Ottoman silk, bengaline and different weaves of satin. The thick lamp wick cord is covered and then the material is stitched in a French seam at one side. The design is bold or simple, according to the figure. These cordings are often put on skirts as well as waists.



Worth Knowing

Hot tartaric acid will take ink stains out of white cloth.

A package of envelope sealed with white of egg cannot be steamed open.

Even delicate glass can be safely washed in very hot water if slipped in edgewise.

Insects like neither salt nor alum and enough adheres to the carpet to keep them away.

Saturate grass stains on children's pinafores, etc., in paraffin and then put into the wash tub.

Burning oil is spread by water. To extinguish it throw down flour, sand or earth. The idea is to prevent the oil spreading.

Starch should be mixed with soapy water. For this the linen will have a more glossy appearance and be less likely to stick to the iron.

Clotheslines and pegs will last much longer if they are boiled for ten minutes when new. It is a good plan to repeat the boiling occasionally.

Conversation Party.

For a progressive conversation party, cards are provided with topics or questions for each woman. When the bell rings each man finds his partner and converses on the topic assigned until the time is up. Then he passes to the woman above, and so on, until he has conversed with every one. The balloting then begins, the women voting for the man they found most entertaining; the

man for the woman. The largest number of votes calls for the first prize, the least for the booby prize.

Keep Paste Moist.

Wet a cloth and put into your bottle of mullage or library paste. Cork tightly and your paste never will become too dry. In a week or two, when the cloth becomes dry, moisten again.

To Blue In Hard Water.

Take the usual amount of bluing, mix it with two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk. Stir in the rinsing water until the desired shade. Then rinse the clothes as usual. They will never streak.

Clean Porcelain.

Most housekeepers find it difficult to remove the grease and dirt that accumulates on the sides of the bath tub and bowl. For this purpose we keep a cup of kerosene on top of our medicine cabinet and whenever necessary go over the porcelain parts with a cloth saturated in the oil. Immediately turn on the hot water, and the tub and bowl are cleaned in a few minutes.

Curtain Laundering.

To launder lace curtains without stretch, spread newspapers over the carpet and spread the curtains over it. Then open each scallop; keep straight by the seam of each curtain; keep straight by the seam of each curtain. And the next curtain will go over the other and save work. The new tacks to prevent rust. Your curtains will look like new and your fingers will not be blistered with pinning each one down.

DAME FASHION EDICTS

Miscellaneous Ideas.

Roses for hats are immense in size.

New coats are elaborately braided.

Modish grays range from deepest smoke to palest pearl.

The Paycha knot is the favorite culture of the moment.

Pompadour ribbons are much in demand for evening sashes.

The sack shape is smart and becoming to good forms.

The walking coat is long and the walking skirt is short.

Rich and dark colors have the greatest vogue in hat trimming.

Brightly colored heels are found on many of the new smart pumps.

Some smart French women are beginning to carry dainty walking sticks.

Filet net and soutache braid are the two most popular trimmings.

Some of the experimental hats are of white felt with colored flowers.

Shaker Coats.

Among the many simple cloaks now worn there is none sweeter nor

more becoming than the shaker cloaks that appear in the candy colors so loved by brides and debutantes.

Striped Suiting.

Coats of striped suiting have the pocket flaps, collar and revers of plain material. These coats are made twenty-two inches long and are intended for shopping or school coats. The style is particularly good for the second-best coat for the college miss.

Net Blouses.

There seems no end to the outpouring of ecru net blouses with colored embroidered dots. They are offered by the shops, made by the doctores, and therefore will be widely worn. They are taking the place of white blouses at present, as they wear and wash just as well.

Chiffon.

If you are in doubt about what kind of a waist to get to go with a good-looking coat and skirt, you cannot go wrong in choosing colored chiffon cloth to match the suit.